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## REVIEWS

T. Livi Ab Urbe Condita Liber IX. Edited by T. Nicklin. Oxford: The Clarendon Press (1910). Pp. 170.

It is interesting to note the amount of attention the Ninth Book of Livy is receiving. In 1909 an edition by W. B. Anderson appeared (see THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY 3.70). The edition under review differs from that in several particulars, the most obvious being the size, 170 pages against 300 and the presence of a vocabulary. Another innovation is the marking of all the short vowels in the vocabulary, and such markings as *patria, supra*, etc., with indication of both long and short quantity over the first vowel, a proceeding hard to justify in a prose work and in a book intended for college classes (no attention is paid to hidden quantities). But these faults are more than counterbalanced by positive merits. It is a genuine pleasure to find in a text book what the editor has written under the caption Hints on Translation, a chapter which can be read with profit by every student and teacher of Latin. Translation in general, and of Livy in particular, is not an easy task, when done properly. In the language of the editor, "the meaning once grasped, the student has the task before him of expressing this in English, smooth and elegant, vigorous and pictorial, after the manner of the original". "To get some idea of what he should make his aim he should read widely in Macaulay, Froude, Napier, Prescott, Creasy, and Kinglake". As these writers show a kinship to Livy in their wide use of metaphorical language, the editor then adds a number of suggestive parallels from their works, citing in each case a corresponding passage in Livy. Another feature deserving particular praise is the manner in which the editor brings into connection the Past and the Present, thus vitalizing each. Compare e. g. the reference to Becket's remains being condemned three hundred years after his death (1.16); to William the Conqueror's castles (4.4); to the witan selecting a new king (7.14) and the references in the last chapter (46) to the English Reform Bills, right of women to vote, the clergyman prompting the bridegroom and bride at a wedding (*verba praeire*), and the importance of the Irish vote. Several common syntactical usages are happily described, as 14.3: "the historic infinitive in giving a rapid impressionist picture", or at 5.8, "where the writer hits off a picture with rapid strokes without troubling to inflect the verb" (this the editor compares to "Mr. Alfred Jingle's telegraphic style"). Livy's use of *ab* with towns is not infrequently due, as the editor appropriately remarks, to Livy's following the Greek idiom, a point of view not always taken into consideration by editors of Livy. Interesting, too, is his illustration of the present with *iam*: "a Welshman or Irishman says 'it

hasn't rained since you are here'", and of *simul* = *simul ac* by the Devonshire use of 'like' = '(like) as'. Such notes are certainly refreshing and illuminating. But the limitation of the notes on 60 pages of Latin text to 42 pages of commentary carries with it the exclusion of notes elucidating difficult constructions, on matters of syntactical or stylistic importance, on the marked difference between Livy's style in this book and later, the frequent use of metrical clausulae, or on Vergilian parallels, as well as notes on religious institutions, topographical difficulties, etc. (there are no maps).

Brevity of notes leads also to brevity of knowledge. Thus, there can be little doubt that the student will have trouble with the kind of ablative in *legibus stetur*, 5.3, particularly as Draeger Historische Syntax, I.<sup>2</sup> 555 says, "whether local, or causal or instrumental, can hardly be determined", and with the case of *fremetibus*, 5.11. A note is desirable, e. g. at 10.9 on *inter* with the gerundive; 16.7 on *foret*; 21.3 on *procul*; 24.5 on *quam pro*; 26.15, 31.12 on *adnitor, conitor* with an infinitive; 33.9 on *facturus fueris*; 45.18 on *et ipsa*, etc. Stacey's important treatment of Die Entwicklung des livianischen Stils in the Archiv 10. 17 ff. seems to have been disregarded. Some of the syntactical notes are open to criticism, as e. g. 2.9 on *ullius* (subst.): this is found in Livy oftener than *cuiusquam* (cf. Neue Formenlehre 2.<sup>3</sup> 507) and is paralleled by his frequent use of an adjective as a substantive; 2.13 on *propter* in local sense, found in Varro, Cicero, and Republican inscriptions; 9.7 on *refert* (for the explanation of its origin cf. Skutsch, Archiv 15.47, and Schmalz Syntax<sup>4</sup> (1910) 370; 10.5 on *en*: note its use in Vergil Ecl. 1.67 and especially in 8.7, a close parallel to Livy's expression; 14.7 on *potius quam ut*: note that this usage is limited to the first decade (without *ut* in Early Latin, Sallust, and Nepos) and that Cicero and Caesar would use an infinitive; 19.10 on *quaero* = *inquiro*: note here, and in 27.12, 45.8, that the use of a simple for a compound verb is common in poetry.

In the Introduction, p. 6, the statement is made that "Livy died the same day as Ovid, Jan. 1, 18, A. D." The new edition of Teuffel, Römische Literatur (1910), says Livy died 17 A. D., Ovid 17 or 18 (what evidence has the editor for January 1?). On p. 11 no notice is taken of *in multum diei*, 44.11, or *ad ultimum laboris*, 39.8. On p. 12, in the future infinitive, he says "(Livy) never adds *esse*": to be correct, "never" should be changed to *seldom*, or in this book be added. See my note on Livy Praefatio 5. Furthermore, the use of the indicative in O.O is due to the influence of the Greek and colloquial usage (Schmalz, Syntax<sup>4</sup> 523) and in using *mensum* Livy uses the better form (Antibarbarus 2.<sup>1</sup>, s. v., and Neue Formenlehre 1.<sup>3</sup> 591).

In conclusion we should like to express to the

editor our gratitude for the many good things he has given us, and record the hope that these notes may be of some service in a later revision.

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*Annals of Caesar: A Critical Biography with a Survey of the Sources.* By E. G. Sihler. New York: Stechert and Co. (1911). Pp. x + 330.

This work originated in the author's lectures to his graduate classes. It was written primarily "for more advanced students of ancient history and particularly for the use and service of instructors in Caesar". The author hopes that the book will be of interest likewise to a wider public. The grouping of events by years is a sufficient reason for the term *Annals*.

Professor Sihler is preëminently a scholar, as well known for his frank independence as for his conservative devotion to sound learning. In estimating the present work it is sufficient to consider, not whether from every point of view it is perfect, but whether it fulfills well the purpose for which it was composed. On this point there can be no doubt. Already we have many presentations of Caesar, most of them intensely subjective, revealing, for example, the political partisanship of Mommsen or the kaleidoscopic psychology of Ferrero or, more recently, Heitland's fatalistic treadmill. Professor Sihler's work is intended in part as a cure for these ills. Imaginary Caesars are necessarily ephemeral, like the fictions of journalists or popular ragtime. Sensationalism in history is of the froth and for the frothy. To be permanently useful, the study of ancient conditions, or of ancient personalities, must be founded on the interpretation of sources. And the assumption that the reader, with all the known facts before him, is able to make up his own estimate ought to be taken by the latter as a compliment to his intelligence.

The few errors of typography, or slips of the pen in the work before us may easily be remedied in an early reprint. The book contains no brilliantly emotional appraisements of character but many helpful interpretations of individual acts. The estimates of sources by one who has read them with a scholar's thoroughness cannot fail to be useful. The thoroughly substantial, though concise, treatment should commend it to all who earnestly study the period. Through the reading of the volume the student will receive an elementary training in historical criticism; and, with wise heed to the author's example, he will learn to respect sobriety and love the truth.

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GEORGE WILLIS BOTSFORD.

We commend to the notice of American teachers

M. A. Hamilton's *Junior History of Rome* (Clarendon Press) as an unusually successful attempt to make the early history of Rome interesting to young people. Although designed as a text-book, the volume has none of the external apparatus of a classroom manual; instead, it is a straightforward narrative of events, told in simple and attractive style, with emphasis on biography and action, and with praiseworthy attention to the earliest period. L. H. Herbert, who furnishes an introduction, speaks of the book as specially fitted to introduce pupils to the study of Latin literature; but while it should prove useful to that end, it is the historical rather than the literary side that is emphasized. As the story is not carried beyond the time of Julius Caesar, the work obviously does not meet fully the prevailing college entrance requirements in this country, but it is a welcome addition to the list of really good books for collateral reading, and will appeal to schools which teach Roman history, not as a separate subject, but in connection with the reading of classical authors.—From *The Nation*, February 9, 1911.

In connection with the last sentence of the foregoing extract from *The Nation*, it is of interest to remark that Superintendent Maxwell, in his address to The New York Latin Club (see *THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY* 3.135) expressed regret that the teaching of Roman and Greek history had been taken away from the teachers of Latin and Greek, in whose hands, he said earnestly, it belonged. C. K.

Several interesting excavations are being carried on in Athens by the Archaeological Society of that city. Northwest of the Acropolis, on the site of the Bouleuterion, several important antiquities have been brought to light, among them a marble head of a youth belonging to the fifth century B. C. of the type of the Apollo of the Omphalos. In order to determine the date of the retaining wall which supports the soil of the Pnyx, the public meeting-place of the Athenians, the embankment behind this wall is being cleared away. Here have been unearthed vase fragments of the fifth century and some stamped vase handles belonging to the fourth century B. C. It should therefore seem that the retaining wall could not be older than the fourth century. However, at a distance of about eight yards inward, there has been discovered another retaining wall, built of smaller stones laid in courses, which is considerably older, though the exact time of its construction cannot be fixed. In the Agora, the ancient market-place, have been found in an almost perfect state of preservation a portico consisting of two pillars of Pentelic marble, three metres high, the torso of a youth in marble similar to the Eleusis boy, and several interesting bas-reliefs and portions of inscriptions. These excavations will be continued throughout the winter.—From *The Nation*, February 23.

The annual meeting of The Classical Association of the Atlantic States will be held at Princeton University, Friday and Saturday, April 21-22. The meeting of The Classical Association of the Middle West and South will be held at Washington University, St. Louis, on April 7-8. The Classical Association of New England will meet at Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, New Hampshire, on April 1-2. These Associations will exchange delegates, in continuance of the policy of maintaining the friendliest relations of coöperation in support of the Classics.